buildings, provided with good school furniture, the State. The school numbers one hundred and thirty public schools of the city have grown rapidly into pupils. The Girls' High and Normal School is defavor, as is shown by their largely increased attend- servedly popular, and many of its graduates engage ance, and by the decreased attendance on private in teaching in the Public Schools. The Cosmopolischools.

The establishment of the Cosmopolitan Schools in which the French and German languages are scent. The largest boys' school is the Lincoln, taught, in addition to the regular English course, which numbers 1,200 pupils. The building is one was a marked improvement in the system, and these of the finest in the United States, and cost, as it schools have drawn large numbers of children from stands, exclusive of the lot, \$120,000. private schools.

The erection of new school houses has enabled of Census Returns for San Francisco District, for the the plan of separating the sexes to be carried out in the Grammar Schools, so that out of the eight Grammar Schools, three are now attended by girls exclusively, and three by boys, leaving only two schools attended by both sexes.

The most marked improvement in the schools during the past year has been the adoption of a carefully prepared and progressive course of study for both the Grammar and Primary Schools.

If this course is fully carried out by competent teachers, it will give our children a practical and sensible education.

It dispenses with much of the useless drill and routine so characteristic of the school-room. In the Grammar Schools it provides for instruction in the elements of natural philosophy and physiology, and for practical instruction in English composition. penmanship, book-keeping, history, arithmetic, read ing, spelling, etymology, geography, and especially the geography of California and the Pacific coast. music and drawing. In the Primary Schools the instruction is largely oral, and on topics of every day life.

The schools are now supplied with valuable and interesting libraries, which will cultivate a taste for reading-an indispensable part of a good education

One of the defects of the Public Schools is the large number of pupils assigned a teacher-the average being from fifty to seventy. For the pur poses of thorough instruction, the number ough not to be larger than from thirty-five to fifty. Bu this can be remedied only by a more liberal provi sion of money, the crowded condition of the classes being a necessity.

Another defect of our schools, and one which we share in common with most American cities, is the employment of too many young, inexperienced and incompetent teachers. The salary paid to female teachers in our schools is high enough to procure talent of the bighest order.

The Boys' High School deserves especial mention for the thoroughness of its instruction, and the ex cellence of its course of study. It is provided with a fine set of philosophical apparatus, a good miner alogical cabinet, a botanical collection of the Flora of California, and what is better still, they are used daily by the pupils and teachers.

The instruction is more thorough, and range higher than in most of the so-called Colleges in the

tan Schools are attended by 2,000 children, nearly one-half of whom are of German and French de-

School Census Marshal's Report.

* At Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute.